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1, 2000, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application No. 09/394,374, filed September 10, 1999, now abandoned, each of which applications are incorporated by reference in their entirety herein.

In the Claims:

Please add the following new claims:

B2  
22. (New) A method for determining the presence of ovarian cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a probe consisting of at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

a) SEQ ID NO:199,

b) SEQ ID NO:214, and

c) the complements of a) and b);

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of an expressed polynucleotide that hybridizes to the probe under moderately stringent conditions; and

(c) comparing the amount of expressed polynucleotide that hybridizes to the probe to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence of ovarian cancer in the patient.

23. (New) A method for determining the presence of ovarian cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with at least two oligonucleotide primers, each primer comprising at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:199 or the complement thereof, in a reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction, wherein said oligonucleotide primers are capable of amplifying a polynucleotide sequence recited in SEQ ID NO:199; and

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of an expressed polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of said oligonucleotide primers;